50 Years Of Decline Shown In State's Negro Population

Post-Herald P. 5
Thurs. 6-15-56
Montgomery, Ala.

MONTGOMERY, June 14 (U.P.) —The number of Negroes in Alabama, on a percentage basis and during the first half of this century, has been substantially declining. By 1960 it is expected that 70 per cent of all Alabamians will be white.

This fact emerges from statistics supplied to the State Information Bureau by the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the State Health Department.

In 1900, white citizens represented 54.7 per cent of the total Alabama population. By 1950, whites made up 67.9 per cent of the state's population — an increase of 13.2 per cent.

Reviewing the figures on the basis of 10-year periods, the greatest change occurred between the 1910-1920 period, when the number of Alabama white citizens increased 4.1 per cent over the non-white population.

In other decades, however, the percentage decline of the Negro in Alabama's population has remained at a rather steady rate of slightly more than 2 per cent each 10 years.

Here are the figures released by the information bureau for the first half of the present century which show the white population increasing its percentage majority:

In 1900 the state population was composed of 54.7 per cent white; 1910, 57.5 per cent; 1920, 61.6 per cent; 1930, 63.7 per cent; 1940, 65.3 per cent, and 1950, 67.9 per cent.

It will be noticed that the smallest increase was between the 1930 and 1940 census years, when the Negro ratio declined only 1.6 per cent.

That particular decade encompassed the years of the great depression.

The department added, "if Alabama's non-white population is shown to have continued its normal percentage decline between 1950 and 1960, when the next counting of heads is made, the state's white population will then show a better than 70 per cent majority, while non-whites will make up only about 30 per cent of the population."

Population Rise Drops Over 1954

Register P. 5
Selma, Ala. 5-22-56

WASHINGTON, May 21 (INS). —The Census Bureau said today that 1955 was not quite as good a year population wise as 1954.

A population increase of 2,820,000 during 1955 was slightly less than the record gain of 2,841,000 in 1954 but was higher than in any other previous year. The population on April 1 was etsimated at 167,440,000.

Last year, there were a record 4,091,000 births. However, there also were 1,531,000 deaths, or 9.3 per one thousand population, a trifle higher than the record low mortality rate of 9.1 in 1954.

ARKANSAS CONTINUES TO LOSE POPULATION

Commercial Appeal.

Estimated 120,413 Drop Since '50 Census

P. 13

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., April 1.—(AP)—Arkansas continues to lose population to other states, according to researchers of the University of Arkansas here.

In its latest release, the university's Bureau of Business and Economic Research estimates that 120,413 persons left the state since the Federal census in 1950.

The bureau puts Arkansas' population at 1,789,098 in 1955 as compared with 1,909,511 in 1950.

Although the difference adds up to 120,413, the bureau estimates that 283,136 persons actually left Arkansas during the five-year-period. It obtains this amount by calculating a 1955 population without an interstate movement. That type of 1955 total would be 2,072,234 because of the excess of births over deaths.

Therefore when the actual 1955 total comes to 1,789,098 it means that 283,136 persons have departed for somewhere else. This almost equals the combined populations of Little Rock, North Little Rock, Fort Smith, Pine Bluff and Hot Springs.

The bureau didn't try to tabulate or explain causes of the loss. It cautioned against acceptance of its figures as error-proof, but said it believes they are accurate.

curred almost without variation in rural counties, according to the report.

Reserve Bank Figures

The report was compiled by the state's Bureau of Vital Statistics on information prepared by the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis on a number of states, including Arkansas. It covers the period from April, 1950, through December of last year.

A state spokesman said no information covering the nine months elapsed in this year was available, and added that he didn't know whether there had been any changes this year in the overall picture.

The report, however, bears out the general report that Arkansas has been losing population steadily since the 1950 census.

The report estimated the state population in December as 1,780,000, compared to 1,909,511 registered in the 1950 census. That's a decline of almost seven per cent.

Gov. Orval Faubus says loss of population is due to a lack of jobs and opportunities in rural areas and industry spokesmen agree.

Mechanization, Merger

However, there is still another factor. Farm mechanization has been a steady change in farming economy. Areas once were dotted with small farms now are the scene of cattle-growing operations—which adds up to larger farms but fewer people.

The largest loss percentagewise was listed as 37 per cent, in Scott County. Izard and Marion County each lost 33 per cent, while Baxter County showed a 32 per cent decline.

The largest increase percentagewise was 13 per cent registered in both Saline and Ouachita Counties. Saline is the site of a number of new industries, including aluminum plants, while Ouachita is the county in which the growing industrial city of Camden is located.

Pulaski County, site of Little Rock and North Little Rock, showed a population gain of nine per cent, while Hot Springs County—with Malvern and a number of industrial plants there—registered a gain of 11 per cent.

West Memphis Gains

East Arkansas counties where cotton and agriculture continued to form the chief economic base lost population with but one exception. That was Crittenden County which, with the fast-growing city of West Memphis, showed a gain of six per cent.

Among the heavy losers in this group were Poinsett County, which showed a loss of 21 per cent since 1950, Mississippi, 14 per cent, and Clay County, 18 per cent loss.

The 10 counties which showed a population increase were Crittenden, Hot Springs, Jefferson, Miller, Ouachita, Pulaski, Saline, Sebastian, Union and Washington.

Faced By Population Loss, Arkansas Bids For Industry

Commercial Appeal

Memphis, Tenn.

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 19.—The State of Arkansas present drive for new or expanded industries is sharply pointed up by a population summary currently being distributed by the State Health Department.

Thurs. 9-20-56

The departmental report shows all but 10 of the state's 75 counties have lost population, ranging from one to 37 per cent, since April of 1950.

More significantly, the report shows that in practically every instance where a population gain has been recorded, it has been in a county where the larger towns or cities are located, and where more industry is existent.

The heavy losses have oc-

POPULATION IS DOWN 124,000 IN ARKANSAS

Commercial Appeal

Memphis, Tenn.

Shrinks Fastest In 5 Years —Fewer In Mississippi, More In Tennessee

Sat. 10-20-56

From The Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The Census Bureau estimated Friday that Arkansas suffered a net population loss of 124,000 during the five-year period ending July 1, 1955, and Mississippi a net loss of 57,000.

A net gain of 115,000 was chalked up by Tennessee, 29,000 by Alabama, 40,000 by Kentucky, 239,000 by Louisiana, and 215,000 by Missouri.

Fastest Loss In U[illegible]

The Census Bureau fig[illegible] indicated Arkansas is losing residents faster than any other state in the Union. Its civilian population was estimated at 1,784,000 in 1955, 1,788,000 in 1954, 1,812,000 in 1953, 1,840,000 in 1952, 1,893,000 in 1951, and 1,910,000 in 1950.

Mississippi's 1955 population was estimated at 2,107,000, compared to 2,165,000 in 1950.

Tennessee's was 3,396,000 compared to 3,293,000, Alabama's 3,083,000 compared to 3,058,000, Kentucky's 2,954,000 compared to 2,925,000, Louisiana's 2,909,000 compared to 2,684,000, and Missouri's 4,167,000 compared to 3,951,000.

The nation's total population on July 1, 1955, including members of the armed services, was estimated at 164,303,000, an increase of nine per cent since 1950.

Tennessee Up 3.7 Per Cent

However, the rates of Mid-South states were 3.7 per cent in Tennessee, 1.6 per cent in Alabama, 2.2 per cent in Kentucky, 9.3 per cent in Louisiana, 6.2 per cent in Missouri, minus 2.1 per cent in Mississippi, and minus 5.6 per cent in Arkansas.

Figures indicated if the trends continue all Mid-South states except Louisiana and possibly Missouri will be in danger of losing seats in the House of Representatives in reapportionments after the 1960 census.

Florida, except for sparsely settled Nevada and Arizona, continued to be the fastest growing state in the nation with a 29.2 per cent net population increase between 1950 and 1955. Nevada had 47.1 per cent and Arizona 34.3 per cent.

For the entire South, population rose 4,753,000 in the five-year period, but migration of 1,142,000 cut the net gain to about 3,612,000.

2,133,000 Predicted

Post + Times

Population Rise of 13 Pct. In 5 Years Seen for Area

Herald Wed. 2-1-56

Washington D.C. P.1

(Chart on Page 18.)

Washington area population in the next five years will increase 13 per cent over the present 1,896,000, the Washington Board of Trade's 1956 Business Outlook Conference was told yesterday.

The prediction was made by Jerome P. Pickard, research director of the board's Economic Development Committee, at the Statler Hotel conference.

The increase in the next five years, Pickard said, will be about half that of the past five years. Fairfax County will lead the area with 32 per cent, he predicted, followed by Montgomery County, 24 per cent, Prince Georges County, 20 per cent, Falls Church, 19 per cent, Alexandria, 11 per cent, Arlington County, 10 per cent, and Washington, 4 per cent.

In 1960 the area will have a total of 2,133,000 residents, according to the Pickard figures.

Pickard presented charts showing that in the six-year period ending in 1954, area population rose 30 per cent while retail trade was up 25 per cent, or from $400 million to $2.02 billion.

In the District, the charts showed, retail trade advanced only three-tenths of 1 per cent while in the suburbs the percentage increases were Falls Church, 272, Fairfax County, 148, Prince Georges County 117, Montgomery County, 104, Arlington County, 74, and Alexandria, 61.

Thus, during the six-year period the District's share of the area's retail trade dropped from 75 to 60 per cent, while its share of the area's population dropped from 61 to 47 per cent.

The middle, or median family income in the area in 1955, varied from $4750 per household in Washington to $7600 in Montgomery. The relatively low figure for the District, according to Pickard's chart, "reflects the presence of about three-eighths non-white households." Washington had 16,000 of the 19,000 families in the area earning under $2000.

In housing, Pickard reported, permits were issued for 134,461 new dwelling units in the area in the past six years, or 32 per cent of the total reported in the 1950 census. More than 97 per cent of the new units were single-family homes.

Now 1.9 Million

D.C. Triples in Growth Since '30, Census Shows

Post + Times Herald P.1-B

Thurs. 12-13-56

Ulrich Lyon D.C.

The population of Washington's metropolitan area has tripled since 1930, Ross Eckler, deputy director of the Census Bureau, told the Washington Rotary Club yesterday. The latest Bureau estimates of the metropolitan population is 1.9 million compared with 672,000 in 1930, Eckler said.

The metropolitan area's growth rate has exceeded that of even California and Florida in approximately the same period, Eckler said.

According to statistics on the average value of owner-occupied houses compiled in the 1950 census, District homes are given higher values by their owners than those in any other American cities except Norwalk and Stamford, Conn., Eckler added.

Retail business has dropped 2 per cent since 1948 in the downtown area bounded by 19th, 5th and 6th sts. Massachusetts ave., and the Mall, Eckler said, while metropolitan area stores outside the District increased their business by 116 per cent in the same period.

District families have an average yearly income of $4200, compared to a national average of $3300 and an average education of more than 12 years, Eckler added.

35 1956 FLORIDA

Florida Population Climbing As New Industries Move In

Journal & Constitution P. S-F
Sun. 7-15-56
Atlanta, Ga.

$200,000,000 Growth Recorded In Factories During Past Year

By CHARLES HESSER
Staff Writer, The Miami Daily News
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

MIAMI, Fla., July 14—Florida's industrial expansion and population increase are keeping abreast.

Industry showed a growth of more than 200 million dollars in Florida last year — either in new plants or additions — and Gov. LeRoy Collins says this is only the beginning.

"Our industrial growth is now proceeding at its fastest pace in history," declared Collins, "but in my opinion, we are just getting under way."

Population 16th

An estimate as of July 1, 1955, gave Florida's population of 3,452,000 and ranked it 16th in the nation ahead of such states as Minnesota, Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama.

An unofficial estimate places Florida's present population at more than 3,800,000 and it is forecast that by the mid-1960s the state will likely pass Missouri, North Carolina, Indiana, Massachusetts and New Jersey to reach eighth position in the nation.

Announcements of new industries for Florida so far this year already exceed the 200-million-dollar figure of 1955.

Among them are the American Cyanamid Co., which will build a 27-million-dollar acrylic textile fiber plant near Pensacola; Lehigh Cement, which plans a 10-million-dollar layout at Miami; General Electric will construct a four-million-dollar plant at Gainesville to manufacture communications equipment, and a multimillion-dollar plant near St. Petersburg which will turn out electronic equipment, and the National Research Corp., which will build a 25-million-dollar zirconium plant near Milton to extract zircon ores from beach sands to be used in atomic projects.

Howard Hughes is expected to announce the start of construction shortly on a multimillion-dollar plant to build jet transport planes.

The rapid industrial growth of the state is being influenced to a great extent by coordinated promotional activities of private business and state agencies.

The State Development Commission, which was created by the 1955 Legislature to lure new industry and people to Florida, is growing so fast it is about to run out of money. It needs more

FLORIDA

funds to activate a public recreation department, an urban planning program, and a sports development program. The commission also wants to expand its industrial service division.

Florida's attractiveness as a place to live and its climate is considered the state's biggest selling point in attracting industry.

There apparently will be an ample supply of labor for the new industries.

A study made for the state's Council for the Study of Higher Education by the University of Florida predicts a permanent population of 6,119,000 by 1970, a growth of 119 per cent for the state in contrast to an increase of 32 per cent for the nation in the 20-year period from 1950.

Sometimes Off

Population estimates are sometimes off, and the researchers took this into consideration.

They said that if Florida's growth continues until 1970 as it did from 1950 to 1955 the forecast of 6,119,000 "will be considerably exceeded."

On the other hand, they said, if the rate of migration to the state should fall off sharply, a lower 1970 population could be expected.

It was also estimated that personal income received by Florida residents may exceed 13 billion dollars by 1970, an increase of nearly eight billion dollars over the last available figure of 1954.

Personal income in the state increased from 753 million dollars in 1929 to more than five billion dollars in 1954.

It was found that "the growth of personal income per capita in the United States between 1929 and 1954 equalled a rise of 47 per cent in 1953 dollars, which was appreciably below the corresponding Florida rate of increase of 63 per cent."

This the researchers said "points to a greater rate of increase in the productivity of the Florida economy than of the national economy."

No allowance of a serious depression before 1970 was made, but the indefinite continuance of a boom condition is unlikely, so possible future recessions were taken into consideration.

Market Expansion

The study reported "A much larger concentration of population in Florida by 1970 will mean a still larger volume of trades and services in which the state already is above the national average. An accompanying result will be an expansion of state markets for wholesale products, raw materials, for processing and manufactured products."

"A sharply rising rate of housing, commercial and industrial construction characterizes rapid growth. A further result should be a marked rise in the volume of transportation, communication, utility service, finance, real estate and insurance."

Nonwhite women outnumber men in U. S. population

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Colored women outnumber colored men in the total nonwhite population of the United States by 408,000, figures released by the Census Bureau for July 1, 1956 indicated today.

Estimates show a total nonwhite population, composed of all colored minorities, of 18,268,000, of which 9,338,000 are women and 8,930,000 men.

Nonwhite population indicated a gain of 2,479,000 or 15.7 percent over the 1950 figure. White population increased by only 10.7 percent between 1950 and 1956.

Census Bureau said this difference arises from a marked excess of the birthrate of nonwhites, which is only partially offset by a higher death rate.

Indicating some absorption of nonwhites into the white population, there is a proportionate decrease in ratio of nonwhite to white population. At the beginning of this century, nonwhites constituted 12.1 percent of the population. In 1940, the proportion of nonwhites was 10.2 percent. There was a slight rise between 1950 and 1956 in proportion of nonwhites to whites, from 10.4 percent to 10.9 percent.

CENSUS REVEALS FAR WEST GAINS

California May Pass New York in Ten Years

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP)—California, the nation's second most populous state, may take over first place from New York by 1965, the Census Bureau said here.

New estimates by the bureau figured that California's population leaped upward by 2,846,000 between 1950 and last July 1. This was 1,481,969 more than the gain of 1,365,000 credited to New York State in that period.

Thus, Census said, the gap between these two biggest states has been narrowed from 4,243,969 in 1950 to 2,762,000 July 1 this year. As of that date California's population was set at 13,433,000 compared with 16,195,000 for New York. In 1950 California had 10,586,223 against New York's 14,830,192.

Census said a projection of gains based on present factors of increase, indicate California may overtake New York in less than 10 years. California's gain was 26.9 per cent since 1950 against 9.2 per cent for New York.

Least State with Most Gain

Although these two led numerically in gains the last six years, both had to bow to Nevada, the smallest state, and to Arizona and Florida in percentage increases.

Nevada's population jumped from 160,830 in 1950 to an estimated 247,000 last July 1—a gain of 87,000 or 54.6 per cent.

Arizona's gain was 41 per cent with its population growing 308,000 from 749,587 in 1950 to 1,057,000 this year. Florida was third in percentage increase, getting 998,000 more inhabitants to boost the state total from 2,771,305 to 3,770,000 in the six year span or 36 per cent.

Largest Total Gains

Next to California and New York in order of total gains were: Texas with 1,214,000, Ohio 1,150,000, Michigan 1,144,000, Florida 998,000, Illinois 720,000, New Jersey 567,000, Indiana 478,000, Maryland 469,000 and Pennsylvania (the third most populous state) 446,000.

The lineup of the 10 most populous states was left unchanged from 1950 with these states following New York and California in the 1956 estimates:

Pennsylvania, 10,964,000, up 4.4 per cent; Illinois 9,432,000, up 8.3 per cent; Ohio 9,096,000, up 14.5 per cent; Texas 8,925,000, up 15.7 per cent; Michigan 7,516,000, up 18 per cent; New Jersey 5,403,000, up 11.7 per cent; Massachusetts 4,812,000, up 2.6 per cent; and North Carolina 4,423,000, up 8.9 per cent.

Biggest Percentage Gains

On percentage gain basis, the big population movement was in the West except for large increases by Florida and these other states: Delaware 26.4, Maryland 20, and Michigan 18.

Besides Nevada, Arizona and California, other Western states showing big percentage gains were: Colorado 21.7, New Mexico 19.6 and Utah 17.9.

The estimate showed the national gain in population was 10.9 per cent, from 150,697,361 to 167,191,000 July 1. As of today, Census estimated the national total at 169,599,571.

One-Fifth of Entire US

Thus, New York and California with a total of nearly 30 million persons account for just under 20 per cent of the national total.

The report showed 19 states had increases above the national average of 10.9 per cent. The District of Columbia and 24 states had gains smaller than the national average, while five states showed a loss of population the last six years.

Arkansas topped the states showing declines, losing 5 per cent but checking its drop which was 5.6 per cent from 1950 through 1955. Others dropping were: Mississippi 2.5 per cent loss, Vermont 2, West Virginia 1.1 and Maine 4-10 of 1 per cent.

Census said the 11 Far Western states showed the biggest increase by regions—22.4 per cent. The North Central or Midwestern region from Michigan and Ohio through Nebraska, Kansas and the Dakotas was next with 10.8 per cent. The smallest increase was 7.1 per cent for the Northeastern States, including New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

The South showed a gain of 9.5 per cent and for the first time this group of states has more than 50 million inhabitants.

The South thus is the largest group of states on basis of population with a total of 51,694,000 last July 1 compared with 47,197,088 which also was good for first place by regions in 1950.

U. S. Females Exceed Males By 1,381,000

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP).—The Census Bureau estimated today that females now outnumber males in the United States by about 1,381,000. The greatest disparity is in the twenty-five and older age groups.

Six years ago there were only 600,000 more females than males.

The 1940 census showed 100.7 men for each 100 women. The decline in the proportion of the male population has been going on since 1910, when the ratio was 106 males for each 100 females.

Census said the sex ratio switch was due mainly to two factors:

The mortality rate is higher for men. About 200,000 more deaths occurred among males than females for each of the last six years.

Immigration has declined, and only about two-fifths of persons coming to live in this country now are males.

8 Deep South states lose 1,432,000 people during past 5 years

WASHINGTON, (NNPA)—Eight states having jim-crow laws have lost a total of 1,432,000 in population during the past five years through migration of people to other states, according to the latest Census Bureau report.

The eight states and their drops in population are: Arkansas, 283,000; Mississippi, 282,000; Alabama, 256,000; Tennessee and Georgia, 151,000; South Carolina, 71,000 and Virginia, 83,000.

Only two southern states showed gains in population. They are Florida, with an increase of somewhat more than 500,000—a growth due mainly to its popularity as a retirement center—and Texas, with an increase of about 150,000.

35 1956

But Too Many Migrate

Herald P. 11-a

South's Population Gain Best in Nation

Sat. 10-20-56

Miami, Fla.

Bureau Puts Increase Since 1950 Census at 2,374,000, Double New York Rise

New York

WASHINGTON —(UP)— The Census Bureau said Friday the South would have grown faster than any other part of the country in 1950-55 if more of its sons and daughters had stayed home.

Because of a high birth rate, the South's population rose by 4,753,000 from 1950 to July 1, 1955. But migration of 1,142,000 Southerners to other parts of the country cut the section's net population gain to about 3,612,000.

The North Central region had the largest net increase in 1950-55, estimated at 3,986,000. There were 3,628,000 more births than deaths in this region, the bureau said. The larger net total is the result of immigration from other areas.

The West's population increased by 1,858,000 from the excess of births over deaths and by 1,765,000 from immigration.

The Northeast's net increase —2,348,000—was the country's smallest. It gained 2,425,000 more births than deaths but lost some 40,000 to other areas.

The nation's total population at the last census, April 1, 1950, was 150,697,361. The estimate for July 1, 1955, was 164,303,000, a gain of nearly 13,606,000, or 9 per cent.

The more sparsely settled West had the greatest percentage increase — 18:5 — followed by the North Central region with 9 per cent, the South with 7.7 per cent and the Northeast with 6 per cent.

All states except Maine, Vermont, West Virginia, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Oklahoma reported population increases.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP)— California tops all the states in total population growth since the census in 1950, but Nevada leads in relative gain with 47.1 per cent, the Census Bureau reported today.

The estimates, covering the period from April, 1950, to July 1, 1955, showed a gain of about 13,606,000, or 9 per cent, for the continental United States. This means the population jumped from 150,697,631 to an estimated 164,303,000.

California's gain was 2,374,000 or 22.4 per cent, for a total of 12,961,000. This second most populous state thus moved much closer to first place New York which added only about half as many persons — 1,191,000, or 8 per cent. New York State's population was estimated at 16,021,000 on July 1.

Nevada, the smallest state jumped from 160,083 to 235,000 persons to lead in percentage gain. However, Territorial Alaska topped even that, going from 80,000 to 129,000, a 62.5 per cent increase.

Other Leaders in Total Gains

Next to California and New York in total gains were Texas with 1,037,000; Ohio, 998,000; Michigan, 954,000; Florida, 808,000, and Illinois, 589,000.

The line-up of the seven largest states was left unchanged with these states following New York and California: Pennsylvania, 10,898,000, up 3.8 per cent; Illinois, 9,301,000, up 6.8 per cent; Ohio, 8,945,000, up 12.6 per cent; Texas, 8,748,000, up 13.4 per cent, and Michigan, 7,326,000, up 15 per cent.

On a percentage gain basis the big movement of population was to the Far Southwest, except for these large increases in Eastern states: Florida, 29.2 per cent; Delaware, 22.5; Maryland, 17.1, and Michigan, 15.

Other big percentage jumps were shown by Arizona, 34.3; Colorado, 16.7; New Mexico, 16.3, Utah, 15.7.

Sixteen Southern States and the District of Columbia continued to lead the four major regions in natural population gains—excess of births over deaths: But, the bureau said, the area also led in "export" of population to other areas.

CALIFORNIA LEADS POPULATION GAINS

Herald P. 11-a

Sat. 10-20-56

Tragedy of South Again Emphasized

Herald Tribune

Sat. 10-20-56

Raleigh N.C.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (UP)— The Census Bureau said today that the South would have grown faster than any other part of the country in 1950-55 if more of its sons and daughters had stayed home.

Because of a high birth rate, the South's population rose by 4,753,000 from 1950 to July 1, 1955. But migration of 1,142,000 Southerners to other parts of the country cut the section's net population gain to about 3,612,000.

The North Central region had the largest net increase in 1950-55 -estimated at 3,986,000. There were 3,628,000 more births than deaths in this region, the bureau said. The larger net total is the result of immigration from other areas.

The West's population increased by 1,858,000 from the excess of births over deaths and by 1,765,000 from immigration.

The Northeast's net increase-2,348,000-was the country's smallest. It gained 2,425,000 more births than deaths, but lost some 40,000 to other areas.

The nation's total population at the last census, April 1, 1950, was 150,697,361. The estimate for July 1, 1955, was 164,303,000, a gain of nearly 13,606,000, or nine per cent.

The more sparsely settled West had the greatest percentage increase-18.5-followed by the North central region with nine per cent, the South with 7.7 per cent and the Northeast with six per cent.

All the states except Maine, Vermont, West Virginia, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Oklahoma reported population increases.

Negro family developing faster than any other

Tribune Los Angeles Calif.

CINCINNATI — "The Negro family . . . more than any other segment of the population, has been moving swiftly from a peasant and folk-like institution toward an urban companionship family based on democratic principles, mutual affection and consensus of its members", Dr. Mozell C. Hill, chairman of the Dept. of Sociology at Atlanta university, told the National Urban League's 46th annual convention here last week.

Because of a pattern of having been kept "separate and deprived", Dr. Hill said, "family living among Negroes in the modern urban community will inevitably carry an emotionally charged racial flavor . . . (personal and group sensitivities in children and adults to the facts and prospects of social inferiority and economic deprivation)".

Wed. 9-26-56

Behavior patterns among Negro families "differ sharply on the several class levels", he said. "For example licensed marriages, solemnized by religious ceremony are almost universal in the middle-class family; common-law marriages are not uncommon in the lower class".

9-27-56

He said that the !!upper-class Negro family which is growing rapidly in numbers in the modern urban community, is an "extremely lonely and isolated family . . . practically cut off from the rest of the community".

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It is "the middle-class Negro family that achieves the highest family stability in the modern urban community", he said. However, he added, that "several studies have shown that well over 50 percent of Negro families living in urban areas can be classified on the lowest level of living in regard to class behavior".

Dr. Hill said that "the most poignant index of family disorganization among Negroes is that of illegimacy". He said that the illegitimacy rate among Negroes was appreciably higher than among whites and "the rate is increasing". Other factors showing "social maladjustment of urban Negro families" he said, are of adoption and foster home placement. He estimated that "there may be as many as 100,000 Negro babies" in need of adoption or placement in stable homes.

Social workers "are puzzled about the few applications coming from childless couples for the adoption of a Negro child," Dr. Hill said. He attributed this to economic pressure, legal formalities and cultural factors such as the fact that "many Negro families view social service agencies with negative connotation".

Dr. Hill called for "desegregation of (family) services and the complete integration of professional staff and services to clients". He called it "regrettable that public welfare services to Negroes are completely segregated in most states".

He said that "the whole community must come to realize that palliative prevention and rehabilitative services to Negro families are no longer adequate. If Negro family living in the modern industrial community is going to be adjusted, it can come about only within a framework of services to all people, administered by competent professional people without regard to the racial identity of the worker and the client".

Negro ratio in population declining in most states

Tribune Los Angeles Calif.

Wed. 9-26-56

NEW YORK — Ratio of Negroes to whites is increasing today in the midst of the second big migration of Negroes from the South to the North in U. S. history, "only in certain northern states, such as New York and Illinois, which receive heavy migration from the South," Life magazine declares in the third of its series of articles on the Negro.

In 1900, Negroes exceeded 40 percent of the population in six southern states, said Life. "Now they exceed 40 percent in only one state, Mississippi", which figures 44 percent, Life said.

Of the six million Negroes living in the North, the magazine states, 2.8 million were born in the South. In 1900, 85 percent of all U. S. Negroes lived in the South, and of these, three fourths lived in rural areas.

Today only 63 percent live in the South and of these, only half in rural areas.

"The social unpleasantnesses of segregation have no doubt influenced many to leave the South, but the majority have moved in search of better livelihood," Life says.

In 1954 the median cash income of Negro farm families in the South was $742, whereas that of white farm families was $1516. But when the Negro leaves his poor farmland and moves to a southern city he encounters massive competition from rural whites who have also moved off the land in search of factory jobs, says Life.

Northern employers do not have the South's great pool of underemployed white farm labor to draw upon, and in the past 15 years have had great need for the unskilled and semi-skilled labor which the Negro can supply, says Life.

"But the proportion of Negroes who reach the top of the ladder in the North is scarcely higher than that in the South. In comparison to the total of 8.5% of Negroes who rise to become 'managers, officials, proprietors, craftsmen and foremen' in the South, the figure in the North is 10%," the Life article says.

State Population Changes

Times Stat. 11-20-56
New York P. 14-C

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19—*Following is a state-by-state breakdown on United States population changes between the 1950 census and July 1, 1955, effective date of the latest Census Bureau estimate:*

35 general

	July 1, 1955.	1950 Census.	Per Cent Change.
Maine	906,000	913,774	0.9
New Hampshire	553,000	533,242	3.8
Vermont	370,000	377,747	2.1
Massachusetts	4,773,000	4,690,514	1.8
Rhode Island	817,000	791,896	3.2
Connecticut	2,200,000	2,007,280	9.6
New York	16,021,000	14,830,192	8.0
New Jersey	5,324,000	4,835,329	10.1
Pennsylvania	10,898,000	10,498,012	3.8
Ohio	8,945,000	7,946,627	12.6
Indiana	4,329,000	3,934,224	10.0
Illinois	9,301,000	8,712,176	6.8
Michigan	7,326,000	6,371,766	15.0
Wisconsin	3,702,000	3,434,575	7.8
Minnesota	3,190,000	2,982,483	7.0
Iowa	2,671,000	2,621,073	1.9
Missouri	4,201,000	3,954,653	6.2
North Dakota	643,000	619,636	3.8
South Dakota	683,000	652,740	4.7
Nebraska	1,394,000	1,325,510	5.2
Kansas	2,060,000	1,905,299	8.1
Delaware	390,000	318,085	22.5
Maryland	2,744,000	2,343,001	17.1
Washington, D. C.	857,000	802,178	6.8
Virginia	3,579,000	3,318,680	7.8
West Virginia	1,984,000	2,005,552	1.1
North Carolina	4,344,000	4,061,929	6.9
South Carolina	2,308,000	2,117,027	9.0
Georgia	3,662,000	3,444,578	6.3
Florida	3,580,000	2,771,305	29.2
Kentucky	3,011,000	2,944,806	2.2
Tennessee	3,414,000	3,291,718	3.7
Alabama	3,110,000	3,061,743	1.6
Mississippi	2,133,000	2,178,914	2.1
Arkansas	1,802,000	1,909,511	5.6
Louisiana	2,934,000	2,683,516	9.3
Oklahoma	2,210,000	2,233,351	1.0
Texas	8,748,000	7,711,194	13.4
Montana	629,000	591,024	6.5
Idaho	612,000	588,637	4.0
Wyoming	312,000	290,529	7.2
Colorado	1,547,000	1,325,089	16.7
New Mexico	793,000	681,187	16.3
Arizona	1,007,000	749,587	34.3
Utah	797,000	688,862	15.7
Nevada	235,000	160,083	47.1
Washington	2,607,000	2,378,863	9.6
Oregon	1,685,000	1,521,341	10.8
California	12,961,000	10,586,223	22.4
Alaska	209,000	129,000	62.5
Hawaii	560,000	500,000	12.0
Puerto Rico	2,263,000	2,211,000	3.4
Canal Zone	53,000	53,000	0.5*
Virgin Islands	24,000	27,000	11.4

*Less than 500.

Negro Federal Workers Double Population Ratio

Call Trib. 12-14-56 P. 5

BY ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

Kansas City, Mo.

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — Negroes constitute more than 23 per cent of government workers employed in five major cities—Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, Los Angeles, and Mobile.

This fact was revealed in a report recently released by the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy. The survey shows that the number of Negroes working in the Federal government in these cities is well above their ratio to the total population.

Negro comprised about 12 per cent of the total population of the United States when the last census was taken in July 1956. At that time the total population was 168,092,000 of which 149,824,000 were white and 18,268.000 were nonwhite.

This figure, however, cannot be used as a comparison of the number of Negroes emloyed in the Federal service in five cities as compared with the per cent of population in that particular area.

The report showed that the greater portion of Negro workers were employed in the lower income bracket.

Around 85 per cent of the Negro workers were employed at grades one through four as compared with the 33 per cent of white workers in that same grade level. These grades constitute a salary range of $2,690 through $3,925 annually.

Few In High Pay Jobs

Only 15 per cent of the Negro workers were distributed from grades five through 15 with a salary range from $3,670 to $12,690, while 67 per cent of the white workers were engaged in the higher salaried jobs.

Breaking the classification down in another category, the report showed that of the total number of Negroes employed by the Federal government in these five cities, 43 per cent were in Classification Act positions, known as "white-collar" jobs. Around 31 per cent were in Wage Board positions, called "blue-collar" jobs, and 26 per cent were classified in "other" jobs, which include employes of the Post Office department.

Turning to the supervisory capacity, the study showed that of the total number of Negro employes in these five cities, five per cent were in supervisory positions and had administrative direction over other employes. Seven per cent of Negroes in Classifications Act positions were supervisors, and six per cent of Negroes in Wage Board jobs were also supervisors.

This, claims Chairman Maxwell Abbell, proves that "Negroes are by no means confined either to menial jobs of the government or to the lower jobs in the Classification Act.

Although the survey included only one southern city, the chairman said "the committee will now analyze these figures by cities and agencies to determine that the non-discrimination policy is being diligently pursued."

This study was made by the committee at the insistance of members of the Negro press. The delegation of reporters met with the President's committee about a year ago to discuss with them the fact that discrimination is still being practiced by the Federal government in hiring and promoting in spite of the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy.

Rarely Pass Grade 4

Case histories were presented to the committee of individual grievances whch had been brought to the attention of members of the press. It is the rule, rather than the exception, that Negroes are kept in Grade Four and below in most agencies regardless of their training and experience, the press contended.

The committee claimed that they had no way of determining whether certain employes were kept at a grade ceiling because of their race, as the government keeps no racial breakdown of employes.

The press suggested that the committee make a head-count of Negro employes to determine whether the majority were below the grade-four level. Then make a study of the employe's educational background, ability and working experience, and compare the findings with the background of workers of other races who occupy high positions.

While the committee claimed that this was too extensive a job, it did decide to take a sample of a few leading cities. While the report found that the majority of Negroes were in the lower income brackets, it apparently has made no study of the qualification of those Negroes in lower grades as compared with the whites in the higher brackets.

This matter was brought to the attention of the President's committee after it had been discussed with the Civil Service commission and a few other high ranking officers of the CSC. They had been informed by the commission that the matter of discrimination in individual government agencies did not come under the jurisdiction of CSC beyond that of hiring. The commission spokesman said this was a problem for the President's committee which was established for the purpose of guaranteeing fair practices in promotions, upgrading and dismissals.

Press Makes Study

The group which inspired action on this situation included Miss Ethel Payne, Chicago Defender; Miss Lois Taylor, Afro-American, and Mr. Levi Jolly, Pittsburg Courier, and Mrs. Alice A. Dunnigan of the Associated Negro Press.

This same group, joined by Mr. Simeon Booker of Johnson Publications, pursued this matter further with top officials at the Pentagon (Defense department) where discrimination was said to be most prevalent, and with both Chairmen Paul Butler, Democratic National committee and Leonard Hall of the Republican National committee who are largely responsible for the policy for their political parties.

U.S. Population Now Estimated At 168.9 Million

Baltimore P. 3-C
Montgomery Ala. Advertiser
Times 11-15-56

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP)—The Census Bureau today estimated the population of the United States at 168,921,000 Oct. 1.

This represents an increase of 283,000 over Sept. 1, and is 2,865,000 higher than the total Oct. 1, 1955.

35 general

The bureau said the new total shows a population growth of 17,789,000 or 11.8 per cent since April 1, 1950, the date of the last official census.

The census clock at the Commerce Department, which registers the estimated net increase in the population every few seconds, showed a total of 169,265,254 at 9:48 a.m. EST today.

U.S. and Atlanta Population Figures Since 1930 and Forecasts to 1980

Journal + Constitution
Mon. 1-2-56
P. 38

Here are population figures for the United States and the four-county area of metropolitan Atlanta since 1930 and the forecasts for 25 years ahead:

Year	United States Population	Atlanta Area Ratio to U.S.	Atlanta Area Population
1930	123,077,000	.00367	451.000
1940	131,669,000	.00402	530,000
1950	151,132,000	.00460	695,000
1955	164,595,000	.00512	842,000
1956*	166,700,000	.00517	862,000
1960	177,840,000	.00548	999,000
1965	190,296,000	.00584	1,110,000

Note—* denotes Jan. 1 estimate. All other figures are based on April 1, of each designated year.

Census Rises 13,582,000 In 5 Years

Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Sat. 1-21-56

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (UP)—The population of the United States rose 13,582,000 from 1950 to mid-1955, with California registering the biggest gain, the Census Bureau reported today.

The population shot up to 164,280,000 as of last July 1. At 8 a.m today it was 166,887,731, on the basis of the bureau's running estimate of births, deaths, emigration and immigration.

California's population mounted 2,446,000 during the 1950-55 period to a total of 13,032,000 as of last July 1. Nevada made the fastest percentage gain, showing a rise of 65,000 persons or 40.6 per cent during the interval.

New York state picked up an estimated 1,294,000 persons to reach a total of 16,124,000 last July, and Ohio went up 1,019,000 to 8,966,000.

Arizona registered the second largest percentage gain with a rise of 230,000 or 30.7 per cent, reaching 980,000 last July. Florida was third with a 24.6 per cent increase of 681,000 persons to a new total of 3,452,000.

Six states lost population during the five-year interval: Arkansas, down 121,000; Mississippi 68,000; Oklahoma 66,000; Alabama 29,000; Maine 9,000; and West Virginia 4,000.

CALIFORNIA LEADS POPULATION GAINS

Times P. 16-C

Rise in 1950-55 2,446,000 to 13,032,000 — Nevada Has Fastest Increase

Sat. 1-21-56

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—The Census Bureau reported today that California was outstripping all other states by a wide margin in population growth.

The state's gain was put at nearly 2,500,000 between the 1950 census and mid-1955 to give it an estimated population July 1 of 13,032,000, topped only by New York's estimated 16,124,000. The 1950 census had officially made California the second most populous state, displacing Pennsylvania.

New York and Ohio were the only other states to show increases of over a million persons in the five and a quarter years following the census of April, 1950.

Nevada's 40.6 per cent gain in this period made it the fastest growing state percentagewise. Arizona was second, with a 30.7 per cent increase; Florida third, with almost 24.6 per cent; California fourth, with 23.1 per cent, and Delaware fifth, with a gain of 21.7 per cent.

The bureau estimated that six states lost population between 1950 and 1955. These were Arkansas, with a decline of 121,000, Mississippi, down 68,000, Oklahoma, 66,000, Alabama, 29,000, Maine, 9000 and West Virginia, 4,000.

At mid-1955, according to the bureau, the nation's continental population was about 164,300,000. That excludes service men abroad.

Pennsylvania ranked third among the states in population, with 11,159,000. Illinois was fourth, with 9,361,000, and Ohio fifth, with 8,966000.

Despite its fast growth the Nevada population remained smallest, 225,000. Next smallest in population were Wyoming, 306,000, and Vermont, 378,000.

The bureau gave these state figures for July 1, with the percentage of change since 1950 (increases except where preceded by a minus sign):

Alabama	3,033,000	— 0.9
Arizona	980,000	30.7
Arkansas	1,789,000	— 6.3
California	13,032,000	23.1
Colorado	1,549,000	16.9
Connecticut	2,241,000	11.6
Delaware	387,000	21.7
Dist. of Columbia	853,000	6.3
Florida	3,452,000	24.6
Georgia	3,621,000	5.1
Idaho	609,000	3.5
Illinois	9,361,000	7.4
Indiana	4,330,000	10.1
Iowa	2,692,000	2.7
Kansas	2,060,000	8.1
Kentucky	3,005,000	2.0
Louisiana	2,927,000	9.1
Maine	905,000	— 1.0
Maryland	2,669,000	13.9
Massachusetts	5,016,000	6.9
Michigan	7,236,000	13.6
Minnesota	3,174,000	6.4
Mississippi	2,111,000	— 3.1
Missouri	4,128,000	4.4
Montana	633,000	7.1
Nebraska	1,381,000	4.2
Nevada	225,000	40.6
New Hampshire	557,000	4.5
New Jersey	5,420,000	12.1
New Mexico	795,000	16.7
New York	16,124,000	8.7
North Carolina	4,285,000	5.5
North Dakota	642,000	3.6
Ohio	8,966,000	12.8
Oklahoma	2,168,000	— 2.9
Oregon	1,669,000	9.7
Pennsylvania	11,159,000	6.3
Rhode Island	845,000	6.7
South Carolina	2,283,000	7.8
South Dakota	677,000	3.7
Tennessee	3,417,000	3.8
Texas	8,563,000	11.0
Utah	781,000	13.4
Vermont	378,000	0.2
Virginia	3,579,000	7.8
Washington	2,570,000	8.0
West Virginia	2,002,000	— 0.2
Wisconsin	3,694,000	7.6
Wyoming	306,000	5.3

District Population Grows to 853,000

Evening Star
Washington, D.C.
P. B-1
Sun. 1-22-56

Washington, Virginia and Maryland showed substantial population increases between 1950 and 1955, the Census Bureau said today, with Maryland's 13.9 per cent leading.

Washington's percentage increase was 6.3 for an estimated population of 853,000. Maryland's was 13.9 for a 2,669,000 total and Virginia's was 7.8 per cent for a population estimate of 3,579,000.

The bureau's figures show that California is outstripping all other States in population growth by wide margins. California gained nearly 2.5 million persons between the 1950 census and mid-1955 for an estimated population last July of 13,032,000.

New York's estimated 16,124,000 was the only figure to top it, but the Empire State's percentage gain was only 8.7.

Fastest growing State in the Union appeared to be Nevada, with a 40 per cent increase. Arizona was second in percentages with 31, Florida third with almost 25 per cent; California fourth percentage-wise with 23 and Delaware fifth with 22 per cent.

The bureau estimated six States lost population between 1950 and mid-1955. These are Arkansas with a decline of 121,000, Mississippi, down 68,000; Oklahoma, 66,000; Alabama, 29,000; Maine, 9,000, and West Virginia, 4,000,

The Nation's continental population, excluding servicemen abroad, was estimated at 164,300,000.

U.S. BIRTH RATE RISES

Times P. 4-C

Insurance Company Estimates 4,100,000 Were Born in 1955

New York City
Feb. 2-4-56

There was an estimated total of 4,100,000 babies born in the United States in 1955, a new record, according to statisticians of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

The 1955 total compares with 4,073,000 for 1954 and 3,965,000 for 1953. Since the end of World War II, there has been "a baby boom" in this country, with births averaging 3,800,000 a year. The 1955 total was at the rate of 24.9 births for each 1,000 inhabitants of the United States.

Infants born in 1955 had a better prospect of growing to sound adulthood than their predecessors. Infant mortality in 1955 declined to a new low rate of 26.4 for each 1,000 live births. This rate is 1.5 per cent below the previous record low established in 1954. The 1955 infant mortality rate was 30 per cent below that of a decade ago.

Population 167 Million

Herald P. 13-A
Tues. 2-28-56
Miami, Fla.

WASHINGTON — (AP) — The Census Bureau said Monday that the nation's population, including armed forces overseas, approximated 166,966,000 on Feb. 1.

That was an increase of 2,808,000 or 1.7 per cent, over estimated population a year earlier. It was 15,834,000, or 10.5 per cent, higher than on April 1, 1950 when the last census was taken.

Since Feb. 1, according to a rough estimate kept daily by the Census Bureau, population has risen past the 167 million mark.

4 Cities Top U. S. Population Gain

Herald Tribune
Sun. 5-27-56

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP).—The Census Bureau reported today that Washington, D. C., Houston, Milwaukee and St. Louis increased their populations between 1950 and April 1 this year faster than the nation as a whole.

In a special report, prepared at the request of the Federal Civil Defense Administration, it said Greater Washington enjoyed the largest numerical gain since the last census when its population, including major Maryland and Virginia suburbs surrounding the District of Columbia, was 1,464,089. On April 1, census estimated the population had grown to 1,884,000, or an increase of 28.7 per cent.

In 1950 the total United States population was 151,132,000. By April 1, it was estimated at 167,444,000, a rise of 10.3 per cent.

For the first time, Greater Houston went over the 1,000,000 mark and Milwaukee nearly made it. The city of St. Louis alone actually lost 16,000 population but, as in the other cities, its outlying areas grew rapidly and offset this decline.

Exporting The Problem

Advertiser P-A

IN 1940, Montgomery County had a population that was half and half—whites, 57,082; Negroes, 57,338. Thus Negroes outnumbered whites here by 256. Mon. 6-4-56

But in 1950, the whites had increased by 37.2% to 78,339 while the Negroes had increased only 5.7% to 60,626. That's 17,713 more whites in Montgomery in 1950 than there were Negroes. Montgomery Ala.

In the six years since that census was conducted, there is reason to believe that the white population has increased about 30% while the Negro population has increased about 5%. That would mean that today in Montgomery there are two whites for every Negro, while 16 years ago there was one white for every Negro.

All of which is evidence that the Negro continues to migrate from the South as he has for years.

Scrutiny of the 1950 census reveals that with the exception of five cities, all of the major cities in the South showed a bigger increase in white population than in Negro population. Yet almost every Northern and Western city showed a considerable percentage gain in colored population over white population.

Here are some of the Southern cities and their changes in population in the 1950 census: Birmingham, white increase, 24.7%, Negro increase, 16.5%; Amarillo, Tex., white, 42.3; Negro, 31.5; Augusta, Ga., white, 36.7, Negro, 3.4.

Austin, Tex., white, 51.2, Negro, 15.6; Charleston, S.C., white, 56.9, Negro, 14.7; Charleston, W.Va., white, 17.6, Negro, 6.4; Chattanooga, Tenn., white, 18.8, Negro, 7.2.

Dallas, Tex., white, 57.8, Negro, 35.1; Atlanta, Ga., white 35, Negro, 15.6; Greenville, S.C., white 28.7, Negro, 3.6; Jackson, Miss., white 51.0, Negro, 15.3.

Lexington, Ky., white, 33.9, Negro, 4.6; Macon, Ga., white, 66.2, Negro, 12.6; Mobile, white, 69.5, Negro, 51.

Miami, Fla., white, 97.2, Negro, 31.2; New Orleans, white, 23.5, Negro, 25.5; Orlando, Fla., white, 73.5, Negro, 34.4; Raleigh, N.C., white, 32.6, Negro, 8.7; San Antonio, Tex., white, 47.6, Negro, 53.5; Little Rock, Ark., white 32.3, Negro, 9.5; Wichita Falls, Tex., white, 33.3., Negro, 41.5; Waco, Tex., white, 30.9, Negro, 14.7; Baton Rouge, La., white, 93.3, Negro, 55.6.

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BUT in the North, the population increases are almost in exact reverse from the South. While in some of these cities, the Negro population is smaller than in the Southern cities, several have Negro populations far larger than the combined white and Negro populations of some Southern cities.

Here are the Northern cities and their percentage increases in Negro and white population for 1940 to 1950: Akron, O., white, 17.8, Negro, 90.3; Albany, N.Y., white, 9.7, Negro, 82.5; Albuquerque, N.M., white, 111.6, Negro, 65.8.

Allentown, Pa., white, 10.3, Negro, 27.4; Altoona, Pa., white, -.16, Negro, -2.3; Atlantic City, N.J., white, 6.5, Negro, 8.0; Baltimore, Mr., white, 20.5, Negro, 36.9; Bay City, Mich., white, 17.9, Negro, 53.8.

Binghamton, N.Y., white, 11.4, Negro, 11.4; Boston, Mass., white, 8.1, Negro, 49.3.

Bridgeport, Conn., white, 20.2, Negro, 80.0.

Brockton, Mass., white, 8.4, Negro, 20.0; Buffalo, N.Y., white, 11.4, Negro, 100.1; Canton, O., white, 18.8, Negro, 75.5; Chicago, white, 8.9, Negro, 80.8.

Cincinnati, O., white, 12.6, Negro, 38.6; Cleveland, O., white, 11.2, Negro, 74.7; Columbus, O., white, 29.1, Negro, 33.5; Davenport, Ill., white, 17.9, Negro, 47.3.

Denver, Colo., white 36.5, Negro, 112.3; Detroit, Mich., white, 20.4, Negro, 109.5.

Flint, Mich., white, 16.1, Negro, 109.2; Fort Wayne, Ind., white, 16.9, Negro, 108.6; Grand Rapids, Mich., white, 15.5, Negro, 149.0.

Lima, O., white, 17.4, Negro, 128.0; Lincoln, Neb., white, 18.6, Negro, 68.8; Lorain, O., white, 29.7, Negro, 96.5.

Los Angeles, Calif., white, 46.7, Negro, 115.8.

Milwaukee, Wis, white, 12.0, Negro, 141.7; Bristol, Conn., white, 15.4, Negro, 118.2; Ogden, Utah, white, 45.3, Negro, 164.0.

Peoria, Ill., white, 17.0, Negro, 104.0; Portland, Ore., white, 39.5, Negro, 113.7; Racine, Wis., white, 15.2, Negro, 266.5.

Rochester, N.Y., white, 10.3, Negro, 118.3; Rockford, Ill, white, 24.4, Negro, 171.6.

Saginaw, Mich., white, 13.8, Negro, 154.2; San Bernardino, Calif., white, 72.7, Negro, 181.0; New York, white, 8.0, Negro, 56.3.

San Diego, Calif., white, 90.6, Negro, 145.4; San Francisco, white, 45.3, Negro, 225.3; South Bend, Ind., white, 24.2, Negro, 133.6.

Spokane, Wash., white, 33.27, Negro, 138.1; Springfield, Mass., white, 10.7, Negro, 105.4; Tacoma, Wash., white, 50, Negro, 125.2.

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IF THIS white increase continues in the South it would mean an ever-greater white majority.

Consider the white population in 13 Southern states increased about 16% between 1940 and 1950 but the non-white population only increased 1%. Whereas in eight major industrial cities outside the South, the white population increased 14% while the non-white population increased 55%.

Seven Southern states—Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Florida, Oklahoma and Texas—had declines in non-white population while none declined in white population.

The number of Negroes in the North and West increased about 50% between 1940 and 1950. Between 1940 and 1950, the non-white population increased 74.3% in the West.

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IN 1900 90% of the Negro population lived in the South.

In 1940, 77% of the Negro population had residence here.

But in 1950, only about two-thirds of the Negro population still maintained Southern homes and it is estimated if the one per cent migration per year has continued that today — six years later—that 60% of the American Negroes are living in the South (according to the *Negro Year Book*).

If the migration from the South to the North continues for the next 30 years—showing a Southern white increase of 15% over Negroes each 10 years for the next 20 years—this could mean a 45% increase in white population in the South from 1940 to 1970, while only a 3% Negro increase.

Much of the race problems would be exported. There is no border guard on the line of Mason & Dixon; it can be crossed at will, without passports or visas.

Census Chart Compares Gains in Area

How the Washington Metropolitan Area has gained in population since the Census Bureau's count of April 1, 1950, is shown in this table comparing that count with estimates of population as of last January 1:

Alex. Gazette 5-22-56 D.C.

	Population April 1, 1950 (census)	Population January 1, 1956*	Change 1950 to 1956 Number	Change 1950 to 1956 Per Cent	Per Cent Distribution 1950	Per Cent Distribution 1956
WASHINGTON, D. C.	1,464,089	1,884,000	+420,000	+28.7	100.0	100.0
Standard Metropolitan Area						
District of Columbia	802,178	859,000	+ 56,000	+ 7.0	54.8	45.6
Montgomery County, Md.	164,401	290,000	+126,000	+76.5	11.2	15.4
Prince Georges County, Md.	194,182	302,000	+107,000	+55.3	13.3	16.0
Arlington County, Va.	135,449	161,000	+ 25,000	+18.8	9.3	8.5
Fairfax County, Va.*	98,557	177,000	+ 78,000	+79.4	6.7	9.4
Alexandria City, Va.*	61,787	87,000	+ 25,000	+41.1	4.2	4.6
Falls Church City, Va.	7,535	9,300	+ 1,800	+23.6	0.5	0.5
Maryland parts, total	592,000	358,583	+233,000	+65.0	31.4	24.5
Virginia parts, total	434,000	303,328	+131,000	+43.1	23.0	20.7
Total outside central city	1,026,000	661,911	+364,000	+55.0	54.4	45.2

*The estimates relate to the areas as constituted on the dates shown. Thus, population change due to annexations between 1950 and 1956 is reflected in the estimate.

Population: 167,181,000

Herald Miami Fla.

WASHINGTON —(AP)— The Census Bureau Thursday estimated the total population of the United States at approximately 167,181,000 on March 1. This includes armed forces serving overseas.

The bureau said the estimated total is an increase of 16,049,000, or 10.6 per cent since April 1, 1950, the date of the last population count. It also is an increase of 2,814,000, or 1.7 per cent above the estimate for the corresponding point a year ago.

U. S. Population Put at 167,181,000

Herald Tribune New York

WASHINGTON, Apr. 12 (AP).—The Census Bureau today estimated the total population of the United States at approximately 167,181,000 on March 1. This includes armed forces serving overseas.

The bureau said the estimated total is an increase of 16,049,000, or 10.6 per cent since April 1, 1950, the date of the last population count. It also is an increase of 2,814,000, or 1.7 per cent above the estimate for the corresponding point a year ago.

U. S. Population Now 167,440,000

Associated Press

The Census Bureau yesterday estimated the population of the United States on April 1 at 167,440,000 including armed forces overseas.

The Bureau said this was a gain of 16,308,000, or 10.8 per cent, over the 151,132,000 on April 1, 1950, when the latest census was taken.

It estimated that about 10 per cent of the net population gain in the last six year was accounted for by a net civilian immigration of 1,700,000 during the period.

U. S. Population Hits Total of 167,440,000

Times 5-22-56

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP)—The Census Bureau estimated today the United States population on April 1 at 167,440,000, including the armed forces overseas.

The bureau said this was a gain of 16,308,000, or 10.8 per cent, over the 151,000,000 on April 1, 1950, when the latest census was taken.

It estimated that about 10 per cent of the net population gain had been accounted for by a net civilian immigration of 1,700,000.

The bureau said that approximately twenty-three and-a-half million babies were born in 1950 through 1955. A total of 4,091,000 births last year was a record high, the bureau said.

During the six-year period there were more than 9,000,000 deaths.

5-Year Increase

Post & Times Herald

Population Of Area Up 420,000

Washington, D. C.

Thurs. 6-7-56

Although the Washington metropolitan area increased 420,000 in population between 1950 and 1955, the overall ratio of whites to Negroes remained almost constant during that period.

This was revealed in figures released yesterday by Jerome P. Pickard, research director for the Washington Board of Trade.

Pickard estimated the grand total population for the metropolitan area as of Jan. 1, 1956, to be 1,884,000. Of this, 1,442,000, or 76.5 per cent, was white, and 442,000, or 23.5 per cent, was Negro.

This compares with the 1950 census figures which showed a total population of 1,464,000. Of this, 1,122,000, or 76.6 per cent, was white, and 342,000, or 23.4 per cent was Negro.

Although the area ratio remained constant there was a considerable shifting of population in the area. There was a proportionately high increase of white residents in the suburbs and of Negro residents in the city.

Pickard estimates that on Jan. 1, 1956, the total population of the District was 840,000. Of this, 465,000, or 55 percent, was white and 375,000, or 45 percent, was non-white. In 1950, out of a District population of 802,000, a total of 518,000 or 65 per cent was white, and 284,000 or 35 percent, was non-white.

Pickard estimated total population of the suburban area on Jan. 1 at 1,044,000. Of this, 977,000, or 94 percent, was white, and 67,000, or 6 per cent, was non-white. In 1950, out of a suburban population of 662,000, a total of 604,000, or 91 percent, was white, and 58,000, or 9 percent, was non-white.

Pickard estimated growth of the white population in the metropolitan area at 320,000 between April 1, 1950, and Jan. 1, 1956. This compares with an estimated non-white increase of 100,000 for the same period.

In the five-year period, Pickard estimates, there was a net loss of white population in the District of 53,000. This was caused by a migration of 81,000, partly offset by a natural increase (births minus deaths) of 28,000. In the same period, non-white population in the District increased by 91,000, resulting from a natural increase of 39,000 and a migratory increase of 52,000.

During the five-year period, the suburban area showed a natural increase of 105,000 and a migration increase of 268,000 in the white population. The non-white suburban increase was 9000, caused by a natural increase of 8000 and a migration increase of 1000.

Pickard emphasized that his 1955 figures are tentative because he has no tabulation yet on actual births and deaths in 1955.

Exporting The Problem

Advertiser P. 4-A

IN 1940, Montgomery County had a population that was half and half—whites, 57,082; Negroes, 57,338. Thus Negroes outnumbered whites here by 256.

Mon. 6-4-56

But in 1950, the whites had increased by 37.2% to 78,339 while the Negroes had increased only 5.7% to 60,626. That's 17,713 more whites in Montgomery in 1950 than there were Negroes.

Montgomery Ala.

In the six years since that census

was conducted, there is reason to believe that the white population has increased about 30% while the Negro population has increased about 5%. That would mean that today in Montgomery there are two whites for every Negro, while 16 years ago there was one white for every Negro.

All of which is evidence that the Negro continues to migrate from the South as he has for years.

Scrutiny of the 1950 census reveals that with the exception of five cities, all of the major cities in the South showed a bigger increase in white population than in Negro population. Yet almost every Northern and Western city showed a considerable percentage gain in colored population over white population.

Here are some of the Southern cities, and their changes in population in the 1950 census: Birmingham, white increase, 24.7%, Negro increase, 16.5%; Amarillo, Tex., white, 42.3; Negro, 31.5; Augusta, Ga., white, 36.7, Negro, 3.4.

Austin, Tex., white, 51.2, Negro, 15.6; Charleston, S.C., white, 56.9, Negro, 14.7; Charleston, W.Va., white, 17.6, Negro, 6.4; Chattanooga, Tenn., white, 18.8, Negro, 7.2.

Dallas, Tex., white, 57.8, Negro, 35.1; Atlanta, Ga., white 35, Negro, 15.6; Greenville, S.C., white 28.7, Negro, 3.6; Jackson, Miss., white 51.0, Negro, 15.3.

Lexington, Ky., white, 33.9, Negro, 4.6; Macon, Ga., white, 66.2, Negro, 12.6; Mobile, white, 69.5, Negro, 51.

Miami, Fla., white, 97.2, Negro, 31.2; New Orleans, white, 23.5, Negro, 25.5; Orlando, Fla., white, 73.5, Negro, 34.4; Raleigh, N.C., white, 32.6, Negro, 8.7; San Antonio, Tex., white, 47.6, Negro, 53.5; Little Rock, Ark., white 32.3, Negro, 9.5; Wichita Falls, Tex., white, 33.3., Negro, 41.5; Waco, Tex., white, 30.9, Negro, 14.7; Baton Rouge, La., white, 93.3, Negro, 55.6.

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BUT in the North, the population increases are almost in exact reverse from the South. While in some of these cities, the Negro population is smaller than in the Southern cities, several have Negro populations far larger than the combined white and Negro populations of some Southern cities.

Here are the Northern cities and their percentage increases in Negro and white population for 1940 to 1950: Akron, O., white, 17.8, Negro, 90.3; Albany, N.Y., white, 9.7, Negro, 82.5; Albuquerque, N.M., white, 111.6, Negro, 65.8.

Allentown, Pa., white, 10.3, Negro, 27.4; Altoona, Pa., white, -.16, Negro, -2.3; Atlantic City, N.J., white, 6.5, Negro, 8.0; Baltimore, Mr., white, 20.5, Negro, 36.9; Bay City, Mich., white, 17.9, Negro, 53.8.

Binghamton, N.Y., white, 11.4, Negro, 11.4; Boston, Mass., white, 8.1, Negro, 49.3.

Bridgeport, Conn., white, 20.2, Negro, 80.0.

Brockton, Mass., white, 8.4, Negro, 20.0; Buffalo, N.Y., white, 11.4, Negro, 100.1; Canton, O., white, 18.8, Negro, 75.5; Chicago, white, 8.9, Negro, 80.8.

Cincinnati, O., white, 12.6, Negro, 38.6; Cleveland, O., white, 11.2, Negro, 74.7; Columbus, O., white, 29.1, Negro, 33.5; Davenport, Ill., white, 17.9, Negro, 47.3.

Denver, Colo., white 36.5, Negro, 112.3; Detroit, Mich., white, 20.4, Negro, 109.5.

Flint, Mich., white, 16.1, Negro, 109.2; Fort Wayne, Ind., white, 16.9, Negro, 108.6; Grand Rapids, Mich., white, 15.5, Negro, 149.0.

Lima, O., white, 17.4, Negro, 128.0; Lincoln, Neb., white, 18.6, Negro, 68.8; Lorain, O., white, 29.7, Negro, 96.5.

Los Angeles, Calif., white, 46.7, Negro, 115.8.

Milwaukee, Wis, white, 12.0, Negro, 141.7; Bristol, Conn., white, 15.4, Negro, 118.2; Ogden, Utah, white, 45.3, Negro, 164.0.

Peoria, Ill., white, 17.0, Negro, 104.0; Portland, Ore., white, 39.5, Negro, 113.7; Racine, Wis., white, 15.2, Negro, 266.5.

Rochester, N.Y., white, 10.3, Negro,

118.3; Rockford, Ill, white, 24.4, Negro, 171.6.

Saginaw, Mich., white, 13.8, Negro, 154.2; San Bernardino, Calif., white, 72.7, Negro, 181.0; New York, white, 8.0, Negro, 56.3.

San Diego, Calif., white, 90.6, Negro, 145 4; San Francisco, white, 45.3, Negro, 225.3; South Bend, Ind., white, 24.2, Negro, 133.6.

Spokane, Wash., white, 33.27, Negro, 138.1; Springfield, Mass., white, 10.7, Negro, 105.4; Tacoma, Wash., white, 50, Negro, 125.2.

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IF THIS white increase continues in the South it would mean an ever-greater white majority.

Consider the white population in 13 Southern states increased about 16% between 1940 and 1950 but the non-white population only increased 1%. Whereas in eight major industrial cit outside the South, the white populat increased 14% while the non-wi population increased 55%.

Seven Southern states—Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Florida, Oklahoma and Texas—had declines in non-white population while none declined in white population.

The number of Negroes in the North and West increased about 50% between 1940 and 1950. Between 1940 and 1950, the non-white population increased 74.3% in the West.

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IN 1900 90% of the Negro population lived in the South.

In 1940, 77% of the Negro population had residence here.

But in 1950, only about two-thirds of the Negro population still maintained Southern homes and it is estimated if the one per cent migration per year has continued that today — six years later—that 60% of the American Negroes are living in the South (according to the *Negro Year Book*).

If the migration from the South to the North continues for the next 30 years—showing a Southern white increase of 15% over Negroes each 10 years for the next 20 years—this could mean a 45% increase in white population in the South from 1940 to 1970, while only a 3% Negro increase.

Much of the race problems would be exported. There is no border guard on the line of Mason & Dixon; it can be crossed at will, without passports or visas.

World Population Now 2,652,000,000

Commercial Appeal
Memphis Press
New York No. 1

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., April 29. — (AP) — The United Nations estimated Sunday night that the world's population reached a total of 2,652,000,000 in 1954, give or take five per cent for possible error.

The figure was one of about two million statistics in the United Nation's 790-page annual demographic yearbook, which deals with population trends.

Population is growing by 1½ to 2½ per cent a year, the Western world has more women than men in its cities, and in Arab countries and Asia there are more men than women, the yearbook says.

But statisticians who compiled the work warned that it is incomplete and that its figures only supplement other statistics in existence. Many countries fall short in giving the United Nations figures for the book.

The yearbook lists New York with its metropolitan area as the largest city in the world with 12,300,000 and London next with 8,300,000. The yearbook lacks official figures for Moscow or any other large Soviet cities.

A standard United States almanac estimates the greater Moscow population at seven million. That figure would put it ahead of Tokyo, third in the yearbook list with 6,300,000, followed by Shanghai with 6,200,000 and Paris with 4,800,000.

Red China's 583 million people make up the biggest population in the world. India is listed next at 377 million, the Soviet Union third with 214 million, the United States fourth with 162 million.

By regions, 55 per cent of the world population—1,451 million—were in asia, not counting the Soviet Union area; 404 million were in Europe, 357 million in the Americas, 210 million in Africa.

Because the figures are incomplete, no statistician here has dared say how many men and how many women there are in the world. They guess it's about 50-50.

In the United States, a breakdown shows 53,511,085 men and 56,054,925 women over the age of 15.

Fastest growing country in recent years was Venezuela, three per cent a year. Slowest was Ireland—four-hundredths of one per cent.

U.S. Population 167 Millions

Post-Herald
Tues, 6-19-56

WASHINGTON, June 18 (U.P.)—The Census Bureau estimated today that the nation's total population May 1 was 167,649,000.

The estimate, which includes those in the U. S. armed forces serving overseas, represented a rise of 16,517,000 or 10.9 per cent, since the last census April 1, 1950, and an increase of 2,828,000 or 1.7 per cent, over May 1, 1955.

The census' "clock," which ticks off the calculated average net increase in population from minute-to-minute, with allowance for prevailing rates of births, deaths, immigration and emigration, put the population at 10:40 a.m. (EDT) today at 167,965,637.

U. S. Population Increasing At Rate Of 3 Million

Daily World
Fri. 6-29-56
Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The American population is increasing at a rate of three million persons a year. It is expected to continue to grow at this pace, or a greater one, in the years ahead.

This tremendous population expansion means that new communities must be founded, older ones expanded.

Will this continuing growth be orderly or disorderly?

Urban areas today are experiencing severe shortages of Community Facilities. Schools, water, sanitation and transportation systems and all of the other amenities prerequisite to American family living are grossly inadequate in many communities.

These shortages pose complex social and economic problems affecting every element of our society. They involve a myriad of political subdivisions and their various governing and regulatory bodies; vast sums of money: longrange planning and, above all, the comfort and convenience of everyday family living.

Unless solved, the problems of Community Facilities will grow increasingly critical.

Their solution requires the best thinking of every citizen concerned with the livability and future of his community.

Daily World

To focus greater public attention on the problems of Community Facilities — problems which now, or will, affect every urban family — the National Association of Home Builders is seeking the cooperation of the Nation's newspapers. For its part, the NAHB Board of Directors has established a 1956 series of awards totaling $1,800, for the writers of best newspaper stories relating to Community Facilities problems and developments in the area served by the publication.

The articles will be judged by three qualified and impartial judges to be named at a later date by the National Association of Home Builders.

AWARD RULES

1. Each writer may submit a series of not less than five articles, or more than seven, discussing Community Facilities in the newspaper's metropolitan area.

2. The newspaper employing the writer will have published the articles during the period of July 1 to November 1, 1956.

3. Two sets of the published articles will be sent to the Public Relations Director, National Association of Home Builders, National Housing Center, 1625 L Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. The deadline is November 15, 1956.

4. The awards are limited to regularly employed staff members of American daily newspapers.

5. Each series of articles submitted will be accompanied by a letter from an appropriate official of the newspaper which (a) accords to the National Association of Home Builders the right to reproduce and distribute the submitted articles (with credit both to the writer and the newspaper) and (b) certifies that the writer is a regularly employed member of the newspaper's staff.

6. The awards for the three most outstanding series of articles selected by the judges will be $1,000, $500 and $300, respectively.

7. The articles will be judged by a panel of three judges selected by the National Association of Home Builders from outside its membership and staff.

8. The judges will take into consideration the substantive content of the articles, the quality and clarity of writing and the manner of presentation. Their decision will be final.

9. The writers of award-winning articles will be notified as soon as practicable following the judging which will take place on or about November 20, 1956. The awards will be presented in January during the 1957 NAHB Convention in Chicago.

10. All articles submitted will become the property of the National Association of Home Builders and will not be returned.

Although not a requirement, those planning to submit articles are urged to signify their intention to do so in a letter to the Public Relations Director, National Association of Home Builders.

U.S. Population Constitutes At 167.8 Million

Sat. 7-14-56
Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP)—The Census Bureau estimated today that the total population of the United States on June 1 was 167,858,000.

The bureau said this total, which includes armed forces overseas, is an increase of 16,726,000 or 11.1 per cent since April 1, 1950, the date of the last census.

It is 2,818,000 higher than the total on June 1 a year ago.

35 1956

Georgia Census Tally Zooming; No. 3 in South

Constitution
Thurs. 1-26-56
P. 20
225
Atlanta Ga.

Georgia's civilian population is growing faster than those of 24 other states and the District of Columbia, the U.S. Department of Commerce field office reported here Wednesday.

Georgia's mid-1955 population was estimated at 3,621,000, compared with 3,444,578 at the time of the 1950 census. The new figure includes a noncivilian group of 905,578.

Georgia now has the South's third largest population—exceeded only by North Carolina and Texas, the report stated

Non-White Population Up 150,000 at Chicago

CHICAGO, June 13 (U.P.)—University of Chicago researchers said today that Chicago's non-white population, primarily Negro, has increased by 150,000 to between 660,000 and 670,000 since the 1950 census.

The researcher added that the average rate of Negroes coming to Chicago may be somewhat smaller than during the 1940-1950 period. It now averages from 17,000 to 18,000 a year, they said.

Chi population climbs above 1950 figures

CHICAGO — (NNPA) — A recent University of Chicago inventory report estimated that Chicago's colored population is between 660,000 and 670,000— an increase of 150,000 since the 1950 census.

It was also noted that Chicago's colored population has increased at an average of 5.5 percent annually since 1950 while the white population has decreased by .05 percent.

Philip M. Hauser, inventory director, said about 56 percent of the colored increased is due tot "net in-migration" and the balance to natural increase—ex cess of births ofver deaths.

Chicago Growing In Non-Whites

CHICAGO, June 13 (U.P.)—University of Chicago researchers said today that Chicago's non-white population, primarily Negro, has increased by 150,000 to between 660,000 and 670,000 since the 1950 census.

The researchers added that the average rate of Negroes coming to Chicago may be somewhat smaller than during the 1940-1950 period. It now averages from 17,000 to 18,000 a year, the researchers said.

Chicago Negro Population Estimated At 670,000

CHICAGO—(NNPA) — The current colored population of Chicago was estimated Tuesday at between 660,000 and 670,000, or an increase of more than 150,000 over the figure shown in the 1950 census.

The estimates were prepared by the Chicago Community inventory of the University of Chicago for the Chicago Plan Commission and the city housing and redevelopment coordinator.

Philip M. Hauser, inventory director, said about 56 per cent of the colored increase is due to "net in-migration" and the balance to natural increase — excess of births over deaths.

The average annual in-migration of colored people during the first half of the present decade is no greater and may be somewhat smaller than in the 1940 to 1950 period, he said. The net migration of colored people to Chicago has averaged about 17,000 to 18,000 a year, he said.

Percentagewise, the colored population increased an average of 8 percent between 1940 and 1950 and about 5.5 percent since, he said.

The white population decreased at an average annual rate of .01 per cent between 1940 and 1950 and since has decreased by 5 percent a year.

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The white population decreased at an average annual rate of .01 per cent between 1940 and 1950 and since has decreased by 5 percent a year.

35 1956

Negro Population Declines in Miss.

UNIVERSITY, Miss. (ANP)—By the way things are currently going, whites in Mississippi will outnumber Negroes by a 2 to 1 ratio by 1966, according to Dr. Robert C. Weems Jr., former dean of the School of Business and Industry at Mississippi State College here.

Now dean of the College of Business Administration at the University of Nevada, Weems said that Negroes are leaving the state at a rate of 40,000 to 50,000 annually.

Mississippi is on losing side in population

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20—Mississippi is listed by the U. S. Census Bureau as one of six states in the union to lose population between 1950 and 1955.

Mississippi, as well as Vermont, lost 2.1 per cent of its population during the five-year period, the bureau said.

Population in the U. S. generally increased, however, by 9 per cent, or about 13,606,000.

Arkansas lost the most population with a drop of 5.6 per cent or 107,000, making its total 1,802,000. West Virginia lost 1.1 per cent, Oklahoma, 1 per cent, and Maine, 0.9 per cent.

Nevada, the smallest state in population, boosted its total from 160,083 to 235,000.

35 1956

NORTH CAROLINA

STATE LOSING TO MIGRATION

Population Figures Show Thousands of Tar Heels Find New Pastures

By JACK CROSSWELL.

North Carolina lost 181,201 persons during the past six years if Census Bureau estimates and figures from the Bureau of Vital Statistics are to be taken at face value.

The State's population was estimated at 4,423,000 on July 1 by the Census Bureau. It showed a gain of 361,071 over the 1950 census report—or an increase of 8.9 per cent.

Figures from the Bureau of Vital Statistics show that—if everyone born in North Carolina during that period had remained—the population would be 4,604,201 instead of the estimated 4,423,000.

This was reached by subtracting the number of deaths from the number of births since 1950.

It means that annually some 30,000 Tar Heels packed up and moved away. This does not allow for any immigration to North Carolina from other states.

In this respect, the Old North State fell below other Southern states.

For example, Florida was credited with a population rise of 36 per cent, the second highest in the nation. Maryland followed with a 20 per cent boost and Texas came in third with 15.7 per cent.

Even South Carolina with its 11.1 per cent and Virginia's 10 per cent topped North Carolina's 8.9 per cent gain.

Here is a yearly account of births: 1950, 106,486; 1951, 110,910; 1952, 111,272; 1953, 111,622; 1954, 114,563, and 1955, 115,197. As of Sept. 1, there were 87,507 births recorded for 1956, which shows a sharp increase.

Deaths for the same period were: 1950, 31,130; 1951, 31,371; 1952, 32,250; 1953, 31,640; 1954, 31,482, and 1955, 32,215. On Sept. 1, 25,188 deaths had been recorded for 1956 by the Bureau of Vital Statistics.

The number of births were 757,557 and the death total was 215,285

Where are the Tar Heels migrating?

This question is hard to answer since no mass migration from this State has been noted.

The Census Bureau estimates may hold the answer. The sunny skies of Florida could be attracting its share of North Carolinians. Possibly the big industry of Maryland is draining much of its talent from North Carolina. Or tall tales from Texas may be luring Tar Heels.

Decline of small farming and the Northern migration of many Negroes also contribute to the totals.

A State official exclaimed, "It looks like bad business for us to train and educate our folks and then have them to take their talents elsewhere."

35 1956

NEGRO POPULATION BECOMING URBANIZED

Black Dispatch pg 6

Since World War I, there has been a constant and uninterrupted movement of the rural Negro to the city. In 1915 there was not to exceed 4,500 Negroes in Oklahoma City, and yet forty years later there are today 30,000 in Oklahoma City, with twice as many now in the rural section immediately adjacent to Oklahoma City as there were in Oklahoma City around the time of statehood.

The same trend is also noted among the white population. The modern trend is toward urbanization for both black and white. Machinery does today much that was done by hand labor two decades ago on the farm. Oklahoma City has drawn heavily from Southeastern Oklahoma. We suspect there are some 5,000 Negroes in Oklahoma City who came here for industrial employment who formerly lived south of the Rock Island and east of the Katy railroads, running through Atoka.

Oklahoma City Okla.

The Oklahoma City merchant who advertises in a Negro publication can assume that he is fighting for his share of a market which is larger than the trade of this country with any single foreign nation. It is estimated that Negroes spend annually in the United States two billion, seven hundred and eight million dollars for food, and two billion dollars for clothing. Oklahoma City's share of this lush market, with her 40,000 Negro inhabitants in city and county, should be a sizable amount. It is safe to assume that the merchant who makes the greatest appeal is the one who secures the biggest piece of this pie.

In addition to this, it is known in newspaper circles that this same 16 million Negroes spend annually $750,000,000 on household goods, $300,000,000 on furniture, $400,000,000 for fuel, $500,000,000 for alcoholic drinks, $400,000,000 for transportation, $300,000,000 for cosmetics, $370,000,000 for drugs, $100,000,000 for tobacco, and $100,000,000 for automobiles.

Drugs 3-1-36

While the big nationally known trade outlets have begun to give recognition to this colossal market, the smaller merchant is slowly awakening. The major cigarette companies regularly prepare schedules for Negro publications, and have trained scores of Negro salesmen to exploit this field. The baking powder market for some time has shown an awakening along this line.

The point the Black Dispatch wants to make to the Oklahoma City merchant is this: "What are you doing to corral some of this trade for your own business?" The fact that the Negro spends this amount of money is no assurance that you are getting your part of it. Records right here in our community go to show a large number of Negroes depend for purchases on the catalogue houses, and we know a number who catch the train and go to Detroit to purchase their cars and other commodities.

We recall several years ago when the government was giving special medical treatment to citizens, the assumption was that Negroes would come downtown and take these services right along with the whites. It was not until, at this writer's suggestion, the government brought one of their booths right over into the Negro section, that the government actually tapped the Negro community, and Negroes responded in droves.

The Negro newspaper is the approved method by which the white merchant can reach the Negro trade. Your ad in the Black Dispatch is notice that the white merchant wants Negroes' business. Negroes do not always know this, and a special invitation in the Black Dispatch proclaims that fact. Remember, a sixteen billion dollar market is not to be sneezed at. The Black Dispatch ties the merchant to this market.

35 1956

HOUSTON SETS PACE IN SOUTHLAND BOOM

Metropolitan Area Is First To Pass Million Mark In Population

By International News Service

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The Census Bureau announced Saturday Houston, Texas, is the first metropolitan area in the "Deep South" to pass the one million mark in population.

Houston has been one of the most rapidly growing cities in the nation since the 1950 census. A new report showed the standard metropolitan area to have 1,077,000 people in 1956. This was a gain of 270,000, or 33.5 per cent, in six years, on the basis of an estimate for last Jan. 1.

National Increase Noted

The Bureau placed the population of Houston city at 711,000 for a gain of 19.3 per cent since 1950, while the remainder of Harris County—to make up the metropolitan area—increased by 73.8 per cent.

National population increase for the six-year period was 10.3 per cent.

Houston was one of four metropolitan areas covered by the bureau at the request of the Federal Civil Defense Administration in pilot surveys for the purpose of survival studies.

Other metropolitan areas, with indicated growth since 1950, were:

Washington, D. C., 1,884,000, 28.7 per cent; St. Louis, 1,892,000, 12.5 per cent; and Milwaukee, Wis., 975,000, 11.9 per cent.

City Trend Shown

Population estimates for the cities, without the surrounding metropolitan areas, showed the District of Columbia was up seven per cent, St. Louis dropped 1.9 per cent, and Milwaukee expanded, partially by annexation, 11.5 per cent.